THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1797. [Vol. V.—No. 590.

☞ VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water streets)

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1796.

PUBLIC SALES.

AN excellent situation for business, and accommodation of a family, will be sold on the premises, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on Wednesday the 18th inst. if not privately disposed of prior to the above date, the House and Lot, the property of W. Hoye, on Prince Street, and now rented to Mr. John Gould, of this town for one year from the 1st day of February next, at £100. Terms will be made easy, and known at the time of sale.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

On Friday the 20th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold by Public Vendue on the premises, (if not sold by private sale before that day,) a commodious and well finished

Two Story Frame House,

situate on Water Street, adjoining the house of Mr. Absalom Roe. The lot is 31½ feet front, and 68 feet 5 inches in depth, with the use of a 3 feet alley, in common with the possessor of the corner lot. The house is 30 feet square, built for the accommodation of two families, with separate kitchens and necessaries—with two rooms and fire places on each flour for the different apartments. The whole is now under rent at the rate of 100l. per ann. further particulars will be made known previous to the sale.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

January 12.

For Charter,

THE BRIG

Virginia,

Burthen 300 hhds of tobacco.—For terms apply to

SHREVE & LAWRASON.

Who have for sale—Queen's ware in crates, well assorted; glass ware; double Gloucester cheese in hampers; Liverpool salt in sacks and loose; pipes in boxes; pearl barley in kegs; barr lead; candles by the box

Oct. 18. tf.

Bank of Alexandria.

January 2, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stock Holders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of five per cent on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the half year, ending this day is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them, or their representatives, on Thursday next the 5th inst.

By order of the President & Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

P. S. Those shares that have been subscribed since the 5th of July last, are entitled to a proportionate dividend.

GURDEN CHAPIN.

Wanted Immediately,

AN Overseer on the shares, on Shanandoah river, to work ten fellows with good horses, &c. found. The land is very good, and a very good share will be allowed Any person that may suit, will no doubt produce satisfactory testimony of his ability honesty, sobriety and industry. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Korn and Wisemiller, Alexandria, or to John Holker on Shenandoah river, Frederick County.

Nov. 25. 3m ep.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30.

DEBATE

On the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, on the unsettled Balances due from individual States to the United States.

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

Mr. Harper said it was very easy to see by the turn of the present debate, that no very amicable or fortunate issue would result from the demand they were about to make upon New-York. He did not believe that state would be prevailed with to pay the demand in question, and he did not know of any means of coercing them to pay. He was always opposed to threats, when he was not able to strike, or make a demand which he could not enforce. He had no doubt but the settlement was just; and that that state was really indebted in the sum specified; but if they disputed the debt and the mode of settlement, they could not force them to pay it. From these considerations, it was his opinion they ought not to make the demand at present. He should not cancel the debt, as, at some future period, they might go into negotiation on the subject. He wished to get rid of the business without a decision. He should therefore move that the committee rise, and he would afterwards move that it be discharged from a further consideration on the subject.

Mr. Livingston hoped the committee would rise and have leave to sit again, in order that the subject might be fully discussed. He said he had much to say upon it, more than the then late hour would permit him to enter upon. He would just mention that he should object to the nature of the law and the mode of its execution. He believed the government of the United States had no right to make the demand upon the state of New-York, except it had given its full consent, not by its representatives, but by means of its legislature: for he did not know any authority which the representatives of any state had to bind that state to pay debts. His next ground would be that if the business was considered as an arbitration, the right, in certain cases, to set aside the award. Were they to be told, said Mr. L. that it was the interest of some of the debtor states that these balances should be paid and with the same breath, that it was no matter whether the settlement was fairly made or not. He did not expect to have heard such sentiments. Apply the case, said he, to individuals, was the award in all cases of arbitration final? Were not the party finding itself aggrieved at liberty to make an appeal? Yet the state of New-York was bound to pay, whether the accounts were fairly or unfairly settled. A gentleman had taken the pains to prove that it would be an advantage to the debtor states, except New-York, that the balances should be paid. Doubtless, said Mr. L. the advantage would be great, if fifteen states could throw all their debt upon one; but could they justly do it? He believed not. He did not mean to reflect upon the commissioners, but he believed that improper charges to an immense amount such as would not have been allowed in any court of justice, were brought in by the creditor states, which had made them creditors instead of debtors. He hoped, therefore, as the matter had not had a full discussion, the committee would rise and have leave to sit again.

Mr. Dayton (the speaker) said that he should have listened in silence to the gentlemen from N. York, if they had contented themselves with declaring that they were unwilling to pay to the United States the debts which upon a settlement of the accounts of the states had been awarded to be due from them. He should likewise, he said, have observed the same line of conduct, if those gentlemen had gone no further than to tell the house and the world that they were rich, and to boast that they were more prosperous than their neighbours, but when this their vaunting was accompanied with a manner, and expressed in a stile calculated to cast a reproach upon all other states whose situation was not equally prosperous, he owned, that for his own part he could not passively permit the imputation to pass unnoticed. That the state which those gentlemen so happily represented was wealthier, far wealthier than his own, he meant not to contest or deny, but he would never admit, that it was ascribable, as had been said, to their superior industry. The treasury of New-Jersey was not, Mr. D. said an overflowing one—their citizens were annually taxed to support their government, to pay the interest and part of the principal of their debts. If they were comparatively poor, they were proportionably honest. They had never tarnished their reputation of good faith by refusing to acknowledge their just debts, nor avowed an unwillingness to discharge them as fast as their resources should enable them—they had never hastened to enrich the treasury of the state by withholding from its creditors their just demands, nor sacrificed to the false pride of wealth the interests and claims of those who had trusted to their ability and confided in their justice.

Had the state, Mr. Dayton said, which he had the honor to represent, done otherwise, they too might probably have boasted of their ill-gotten wealth, more especially if to such an act they had added another not more meritorious, that of appropriating to their own exclusive use a mass of valuable property the back or crown lands, seized in the course of the late war from the common enemy, at the common expence, and with the joint forces of the Union.

Mr. Dayton said he wished the committee of the whole to rise, but not for the purpose of discharging them from the further consideration of the subject. He hoped they would have leave to sit again and decide upon the resolutions that had been offered to them, for he seriously believed if ever they were to call upon the debtor states to pay what they owed to the Union, this was the proper season for doing it. Every week's delay, whilst it seemed to give new strength to the unwillingness of those states to discharge their balances, weakened the ability of the general government to enforce them.

Mr. Gilbert said, he should not then have risen again on the motion for the committee's rising, had it not been for the extraordinary observations just made from the honorable gentleman from New-Jersey. Mr. Gilbert said, he had never boasted of the wealth of New-York, or made, or *noticed*, any remarks like those imputed by the honorable gentleman—that he was at a loss to tell how that gentleman's observations were applicable to the matter under consideration, or indeed, admissible on the ground of propriety—they seemed to him, he said, to contain such insinuation, such *implications*, as he was surprized to hear advanced from so enlightened a quarter. What state in the Union, Mr. G. asked, had not acted upon the same principles relative to property and jurisdiction, with New-York? Had not, said he, every sovereign state done the same? And had not New-Jersey done the same? Has not New-Jersey exclusively exercised and claimed to herself the benefit of all acts of confiscation and disposition of property within its jurisdictional compass? And what state had ever ceded these things to the Union, or shared the right with others? Why then, should such things be mentioned as singularly applying to New-York? As to her back unappropriated wild lands Mr. G. said, it was well known, that one of the principal creditor states, (Massachusetts) had fully and equally participated in the whole of them. But, said Mr. G. what has the comparative indigence, or wealth of the states to do with the subject of consideration Because New-York might be considered wealthy, he did not expect, it would therefore be considered that she should pay—nor did he know how the gentleman from New-Jersey would take it for granted (he said) that the balance standing against New-York, was the result of a just settlement, and in fact, a righteous demand. He said, there could not be a gentleman present, acquainted with that business, who could, in his *soul*, *believe* it, especially when he perceived the immense sum rendered against that state, far exceeding the balances against all the other states united. In order, however, to have a fair inquiry into that subject; he really hoped the committee would then rise.

Mr. Holland hoped, from the commencement of this debate, that it would have been conducted with temper and moderation; but the gentlemen from New-Jersey (Mr. Dayton) had implicated all the states which were reported to be debtor states. Mr. H. said there was justice in those states; but when it was generally believed that improper and fraudulent charges had been admitted by the commissioners, was it not to be expected that there would be a desire in them to have a review of the settlement? He was confident whenever the debtor states should be convinced that the demands were just, they would open their funds and pay them, but not before.

Mr. Dayton (the speaker) rose to give a short answer to the members from North-Carolina and New-York, who had commented upon his observations. The former gentleman had insinuated that those who advocated the motion had done it with intemperance bordering on indecorum, but Mr. Dayton was happy to find that no expression of his had been pointed out, which might be construed into a violation of the strictest rules of decorum and good order, unless indeed for him to say that certain states were debtors of the United States, and that they ought to be required to pay what they owed, could be liable to that construction. The member from New-York had affected to misunderstand him when he spoke of their having withheld from the other states and appropriated

to their own use that immense mass of property which had been acquired in the course of the war with Great-Britain and their allies, from the savages, at the common expence, and by the common exertion of the forces of the United States. He supposed that every member who heard him must know that he did not allude to petty confiscations, but to those vast tracts of land called vacant or crown lands, in the conquest of which every regiment belonging to New-Jersey as well as to other states were employed. New-York had been willing that the Union should participate with them in the expence and danger of the conquest, but, after it was effected, they had refused any share of the benefits, and thus by means of this and other spoils had enriched their treasury,

Mr. Gilbert said, it would seem by the observations of the gentleman from New-Jersey, that the conduct of the state of New-York was singular with respect to their having sold their vacant lands. He would ask if there was a state in the Union which had vacant land, which had not done the same thing? Had any such state shared its land with the Union? Certainly not, and he could see no propriety in the charge against New-York.

(To be continued.)

CONCISE ALMANAC

FOR

THE YEAR 1797.

	Sunday—	Monday—	Tuesday—	Wednesday—	Thursday—	Friday—	Saturday—
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	28	24	25	26	27	28
Feb.	29	30	31	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
March	26	27	28	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
April	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
May	30	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
June	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
July	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Aug.	30	31	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Sept.	27	28	29	30	31	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Octob.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Nov.	29	30	31	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Dec.	26	27	28	29	30	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

THE Three-penny Loaf to weigh 13 ounces—the price of warranted good Superfine Flour this day from 45 to 48s.

JOHN LONGDON, Clk. Market.

January 17.

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

AN ACT

FOR

APPOINTING

A CLERK OF THE MARKET,

AND

AN ADJUSTER AND SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BE it enacted by the Mayor and Commonalty of the Town of Alexandria, *That the Mayor and Commonalty for the time being, shall annually in the month of March or April, or oftener if it shall be found necessary, appoint a fit and proper person to act as Clerk of the Market, and an Adjuster and Sealer of Weights and Measures, whose duty it shall be, to have the market-house kept clean and decent—to provide, at the expence of the Corporation, a set of scales and adjusted weights, and keep the same in good order, and therewith permit to be weighed whatever shall be brought by any person, without demanding a fee for it—to attend at the market-house every day during the hours allotted for the market—to enforce the act for establishing and regulating the market, by seizing all articles which by that act is rendered seizable, and doing therewith as by that act is required; and lodging information before a magistrate against all persons who have incurred fines under that act, and prosecuting such information to a final decision—to publish once a week in the Alexandria Gazette the price of flour and the assize of bread, according to the existing regulation of the Mayor and Commonalty; and from time to time to visit, the several bake-houses, and other places where bread is sold, within the jurisdiction of the Corporation, examine the weight of the bread there found, and if any of such bread shall be found under the assize, to make seizure of all which shall be under the assize, and send one-half thereof to the poor-house for the use of the poor supported there, and retain the other half for his own use, provided always that in examining and weighing the bread, the essential difference between hot, cold, and stale bread be attended to; and provided also, that the person affected by any seizure made by the Clerk of the Market, may appeal therefrom to a magistrate, and the Clerk shall immediately proceed with the bread before a magistrate, who shall examine into it, and give judgment therein according to the true intent and meaning of this act:—and for the several services hereby required of the Clerk, he shall be allowed the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars yearly, and according to that sum for any term he shall act less than a year.*

Be it further enacted, that if a Clerk of the Market neglect to discharge the duties hereby required of him, while he holds the office, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of Five Dollars for each offence; and in case he shall demand a fee for services tendered, for which no fee is hereby given, or a greater fee than hereby allowed, in either case he shall forfeit Fifty Dollars and be removed from office, which fines shall be recovered by warrant before a magistrate, or action in the Court of Hustings, as the case may be; one-half for the use of the Informer, the other half for the use of the Corporation.

Be it further enacted, That the person who shall be appointed Clerk of the Market shall also be the Adjuster and Sealer of Weights and Measures, and as such it shall be his duty, at the expence of the Corporation, to provide a regular set of weights and Measures, agreeable to the standard of the County of Fairfax, and to keep the same securely; and once a year, at least, to examine and try all steel-yards, weights, cloth, dry, and liquid measures made and measures are all already branded or stamped, according to the former laws of the Corporation, to brand or stamp them with the letters A. C. when rendered conformable to the standard; and that he shall in all cases where he shall brand or stamp any steel-yards, weights, or measures demand the following fees for the respective services:—For every pair of steel-yards adjusted and stamped, Twelve Cents—For every dry measure which shall be measured and branded, Twelve Cents—For every liquid measure which shall be measured and stamped, Three Cents—For every weight above seven pounds which shall be adjusted and stamped, Six Cents—And for every weight under eight pounds so adjusted and stamped, Three Cents—And for every yard and ell measured and stamped, Three Cents—and for trying the aforesaid steel-yards, weights, and measures which have been before stamped and branded, if they shall be found to correspond with the standard, and not to require any alteration, one-third part of the above fees; but in all cases where such steel-yards, weights, and measures shall require to be again adjusted to bring them to the standard, to demand and take the same fees as are allowed for adjusting, stamping, and branding in the first instance.

Be it further enacted, That if any person shall sell any article which is generally sold by weight or measure, by weights or measures not adjusted, stamped, or branded, as herein required, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay, for each offence, the sum of Two Dollars;

And it shall be the duty of the Adjuster, whenever required by any person, to adjust the measures and weights by him or her requested to be adjusted, and to brand or stamp them as by this act required. And also at any time, and at all times, when he shall suspect, or have information given him, that under weights or measures are made use of by any person or persons within the jurisdiction of the Corporation, to go to such suspected place or places, and try the weights and measures there made use of, and render them conformable to the standard if found to vary therefrom, for which service he shall demand the fees hereby allowed, and the person or persons making use of such false weights or measures shall forfeit the sum of Three Dollars, for each false weight or measure so made use of.

Be it further enacted, That if the Adjuster of Weights and Measures shall refuse or neglect to discharge the duties by this act required of him, he shall forfeit for every such offence Five Dollars; or, if he demand greater fees for his services than hereby allowed him, he shall in such case forfeit the sum of Fifty Dollars, and be removed from office.

Be it further enacted, That the several fines hereby imposed shall be recovered by warrant before a single magistrate, or by action or petition in the Court of Hustings, as the case may be; one-half to be for the use of the Corporation, and the other half to the use of the Informer, except in case where the Adjuster is the Informer, and then the whole shall be to the use of the Corporation.

Be it further enacted, That the Clerk of the Market shall take a receipt from the Overseer of the Poor-House for all articles seized by him for the use of the Poor, and make a return of such seizures once a quarter to the Clerk of the Council.

Be it further enacted, That all and every act and clause of acts, which comes within the purview of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following Resolutions passed in the House of Representatives on the 19th of December, 1796.

"The President of the United States having announced to his fellow-citizens, his determination to decline a re-election to the important office of Chief Magistrate; this House cannot behold the event of his leaving the public service, which has been long deprecated by his country, without giving expression to its feelings.

"Be it therefore resolved, that the great merits and disinterested services of GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States, have inspired this House with the most lively feelings of affectionate attachment and gratitude to him.

"That this house entertains the most exalted sense of his great and excellent character, established on the unperishable foundations of Virtue, Honor, and Talent, long employed in the service of his country; and that it will ever cherish the memory of his worth with proud affection.

"That he carries with him, into the retirement he seeks, the ardent wishes of this house, for a long and uninterrupted course of happiness.

"Resolved, That the speaker be requested to transmit to the President, this testimony of the public opinion and respect of his fellow-citizens."

FROM EUROPE.

PARIS, OCTOBER 25.

LORD MALMESBURY'S EMBASSY.

OFFICIAL NOTE.

The Negociations scarcely commenced between Lord Malmsbury and the minister for foreign affairs *are already suspended.* In the first conference, it was demanded of the English negociator, if he was furnished with powers and instructions from other Belligereet powers to stipulate in their name? He answered. *No*—but he added, that when the Directory shall have explained themselves on the principle laid down in his Memorial (we shall give all the important papers relative to this grand negociation) he would dispatch couriers to give an account to the different courts of the state of the negociation, and to receive their orders. It was then asked the ambassador, if he could not at least specify the principle of retrocessions which concern the French Republic and Great Britain? He answered, that after the Directory should have explained itself, he would expedite couriers and likewise request instructions on that point.

The following is the Memorial of the ambassador:

MEMORIAL.

Delivered to the Minister of the French Republic for Foreign Affairs, by Lord Malmesbury.

His Britannic Majesty desiring, as he has already declared, to contribute, as far as depends on himself, to the re-establishment of public tranquility, and to ensure, by the means of just, honourable, and solid conditions of peace, the future repose of Europe; his Majesty is of opinion, that the best means of attaining, with all possible expedition, that salutary end, will be to agree, at the beginning of the negociation, on the general principle which shall serve as a basis for the definitive arrangements.

The first object of the negociation for peace, generally relate to the restitutions and cessions which the respective parties have mutually to demand, in consequence of the events of the war.

Great-Britain, after the uninterrupted success of her naval war finds herself in a situation to have no restitutions to demand of France, from which, on the contrary, she has taken establishments and colonies important, and of a value almost incalculable.

But, on the other hand, France has made on the continent of Europe, con-

...neſts to which his Majeſty can be the leſs indifferent, as the moſt important intereſts of his people and the moſt ſacred engagements of his crown are eſſentially implicated therein.

The magnanimity of the King, his inviolable good faith, and his deſire to reſtore repoſe to ſo many nations, lead him, in this ſituation of affairs, to conſider the means of procuring terms of peace, juſt and equitable to all the Belligerent Powers, and calculated to enſure, in future, the general tranquility.

It is on this footing then, that he propoſes to negociate, by offering to compenſate France, by proportionable reſtitutions, for thoſe arrangements to which ſhe will be called upon to conſent, in order to ſatisfy the juſt demands of the King's allies, and to preſerve the political balance of Europe.

Having made this firſt overture, his Majeſty will, in the ſequel, explain himſelf in a more extenſive manner, on the application of this principle to the different objects which may be diſcuſſed between the reſpective parties.

It is this application which will conſtitute the ſubject of thoſe diſcuſſions into which his Majeſty has authorized his Miniſter to enter, as ſoon as the principle to be adopted as the general baſis of the negociation is known.

But his Majeſty cannot diſpenſe with declaring that if this generous and equitable offer ſhall not be accepted, or if, unfortunately, the diſcuſſions which may enſue, may fail in the deſired effect, neither this general propoſition, nor thoſe more detailed which may reſult from it, ſhall be regarded, in any caſe, as points agreed upon or accorded by his majeſty.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

Miniſter Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majeſty.

Paris Octo. 24. 1796.

REPORT TO THE DIRECTORY.

By the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, the 4th Brumaire, (Octo. 25).

The Executive Directory having furniſhed me with full power to treat for peace with Great-Britain I had yeſterday (3d Brumaire) my firſt conference with Lord Malmeſbury, Plenipotentiary Commiſſioner of his Britannic Majeſty. He preſented to me the original of his powers, ſealed with the ſeal of Great-Britain, and certified the copy which he had before preſented to me, unſigned: and which I had laid before the Directory.

We entered into diſcuſſion:—Lord Malmeſbury preſented to me the memorial which I laid before the Directory. I obſerved to him that, ſpeaking in the name of the allies of Great-Britain, and ſtipulating for their intereſts, he was doubtleſs, furniſhed with their powers and inſtructions. He anſwered me, that he was not, but that when the Directory ſhould have explained itſelf upon the principle laid down in his memorial, he would expedite couriers, to give to the different courts an account of the negociations and to receive their orders. I demanded of him if he could at leaſt, ſpecify the principle of conceſſion in what concerned the Republic and the Government of Great-Britain? He replied, that after the Directory ſhould have explained itſelf, he would ſend a courier, and demand inſtructions on this point. I then thought it my duty to ſay to Lord Malmeſbury, that I would lay his memorial before the Directory; that I would take its orders, and impart to him its anſwer.

(Signed) CHA. DELACROIX.

ANSWER OF THE DIRECTORY.

The Executive Directory orders the Miniſter for foreign affairs to make the following anſwer to Lord Malmeſbury:

The Executive Directory ſee with pain, that at the moment when they had reaſon to hope the very ſpeedy return of peace between the French Republic and his Britannic Majeſty; the propoſition of Lord Malmeſbury offers nothing but dilatory, or very diſtant means of bringing the negociation to a concluſion.

The Directory obſerve, that if Lord Malmeſbury would have treated ſeparately, as he was formally authoriſed by the tenour of his credentials, the negociations might have been conſiderably abridged; that the neceſſity of balancing with the intereſts of the two powers, thoſe of the allies of Great-Britain, multiplies the combinations, encreaſes the difficulties, tends to the formation of a congreſs, the forms of which it is known are always tardy, and requires the acceſſion of powers, which hitherto have diſplayed no deſire of accommodation, and have not given to Lord Malmeſbury himſelf, according to his own declaration, any power to ſtipulate for them.

Thus without prejudging the intentions of Lord Malmeſbury; without drawing any concluſion from the circumſtance of his declaration not appearing to accord with his credentials; without ſuppoſing that he had received any ſecret inſtructions which would deſtroy the effect of his oſtenſible powers; without pretending, in ſhort, to aſſert, that the Britiſh government have had a double object in view—to prevent, by general propoſitions, the partial propoſition of other powers, and to obtain from the people of England the means of continuing the war, by throwing upon the republic the odium of a delay occaſioned by themſelves; the Executive Directory cannot but perceive that the propoſition of Lord Malmeſbury is nothing more than a renewal, under more amicable forms, of the propoſitions made laſt year by M. Wickham, and that it preſents but a diſtant hope of peace.

The Executive Directory farther obſerve, with regard to the principle of ceſſion advanced by Lord Malmeſbury, that ſuch principle, preſented in a vague and iſolated manner, cannot ſerve as the baſis of negotiation; that the firſt points of conſideration are, the common neceſſity of a juſt and ſolid peace; the political equilibrium which abſolute ceſſions might deſtroy, and then the means which the belligerent powers may poſſeſs—the one to retain conqueſts made at a time when it was ſupported by a great number of allies, now detatched from the coalition: the other, to recover them at a time when thoſe who were at firſt its enemies, have almoſt all, either become its allies, or neuter.

Nevertheleſs, the Executive Directory, animated with an ardent deſire of putting a ſtop to the ſcourge of war, and to prove that they will not reject any means of reconciliation, declare, that as ſoon as Lord Malmeſbury ſhall exhibit to the miniſter for foreign affairs ſufficient powers from the allies of Great-Britain, for ſtipulating for their reſpective intereſts, accompanied by a promiſe on their part to ſubſcribe to whatever ſhall be concluded in their names, the Executive Directory will give a ſpeedy anſwer to the ſpecific propoſitions which ſhall be removed as far as may be conſiſtent with the ſafety and dignity of the French republic.

(Signed)

REVEILLERE LEPEAUX, Preſ.

LA GARDE, Gen. Sec.

After receiving this anſwer, Lord Malmeſbury wrote to his court by an extraordinary courier, to obtain the powers required of him, without which it is evident he cannot act.—Thus, ſuppoſing that the Britiſh cabinet have not ſent us a new Argus, and that they are really anxious to take efficacious meaſures for giving ſpeedy ſatisfaction to the Directory, the negotiations will at leaſt be ſuſpended for ſome time.

(Le Meſſager du Soir.)

A letter from Genoa announces that the inhabitants of Baſtia, on the departure of the Engliſh, were making diſpoſitions to blow up the fort by two mines, had taken up arms againſt them, and detained the Governor as priſoner;

Alexandria, January 17.

At an Election of Directors of the Bank of Alexandria, held yeſterday, the following gentlemen were choſen.

William Wilſon	108
Richard Conway	913
John Fitzgerald	892
William Herbert	870
Joſiah Watſon	848
Richard M. Scott	845
James Patton	817
Jonah Thompſon	798
Robert Meade	694

On Friday laſt the American Philoſophical Society at Philadelphia, elected Thomas Jefferſon their Preſident.

The following is the concluſion of a decree of the Council of Five Hundred, reſpecting the prohibition of Engliſh goods, paſſed October 26.—1. The importation of all Engliſh manufactures is interdicted. No perſon ſhall expoſe them for ſale, or print advertiſements of ſuch ſales. All ſigns announcing ſuch goods are to be taken off within 24 hours—2 Contains an enumeration of Engliſh manufacturers.—3 No ſhip which has on board Engliſh manufactures, is permitted to enter the ports of the Republic.—The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th articles, contain regulations reſpecting the ſearches, ſeizures and confiſcations.—9. Engliſh ſugars now in France, are not ſubject to the above diſpoſitions.—10. All other foreign manufactures, but thoſe mentioned in the 2d article, will only be admitted when accompanied by a certificate of a French Conſul. Beſides the aforementioned penalties, the names of the offenders ſhall be poſted up, with the inſcription, "Engliſh Brokers, Deſtroyers of French Induſtry."

PORT-AU-PRINCE, NOV. 4.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That it ſhall and may be lawful for the citizens and ſubjects of the United States of America, to import into the Britiſh ports of St. Domingo in their own veſſels the following enumerated articles, viz.

Flour, Bread, Biſcuit, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, and Grain of all ſorts; Tobacco, Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Hemp, Flax, Maſts, Yards, Bowſprits, Staves, Heading, Timber, Shingles, and all ſorts of Lumber; Horſes, neat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, and live ſtock of all ſorts.

And the following articles are allowed to be imported until further public notice be given.

Claret in hhds. and caſes, Hogs Lard, Sweet Oil, Onions, Beef, Pork, Fiſh, Almonds, Anchovies, Capers, Olives, Anniſeed, Liquors, Cheeſe, Spermaceti Candles, Preſerved Fruit, Chairs, Beef A-la-mode; Sauſages, Oyſters, Pickles, Butter, Hams, Garden-ſeeds.

No goods or commodities whatſoever ſhall be imported, or brought from the United States of America, into any part or parts of St. Domingo, in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh after this date, except the above, under the penalty of the forfeiture thereof, and alſo the ſhip and veſſel in which the ſame ſhall be brought, together with her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle and apparel.

G. FORBES, Maj. Gen.

CHARLESTON, DEC. 19.

On Saturday afternoon the ſhip Winyaw, Captain Richards, arrived in this port from London, laſt from Cowes, which ſhe left on the 17th of October. In this ſhip came paſſengers Major Pinckney, our late Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Court of Great Britain, and his family. As the ſhip paſſed Fort Johnſon, Captain Kalteſon, the commandant, ſaluted the Major with 15 guns; a detachment of the Battalion of Artillery paid the ſame compliment

...that wharves he was cheered with loud huzzas; at five o'clock in the evening the Major landed from the Cuſtom Houſe barge at Blake's wharf, where he was met by a large concourſe of citizens, who with repeated ſhouts welcomed back to his native land their highly reſpected and beloved fellow-citizen.

WHEREAS Jonathan Holmes on the 30th January 1797, by deed, bearing date on that date, did convey to Joſeph Lewis, Jun. his heirs and aſſigns, a large convenient diſtillery with four large ſtills, well proportioned in their ſize, and with a copper boiler, and a ſufficient number of tubs. Alſo, one horſe mill, and a large commodious bake houſe, with three acres of land, ſituate in the county of Loudoun, known by the name of Quin Spring, in truſt for the payment of 850l. to the ſaid Lewis, his heirs and aſſigns, on the 1ſt of January 1797, and for the payment of the like ſum on the 1ſt of January, 1798, with power of re-entering by ſaid Lewis, his heirs or aſſigns, in caſe any one of the ſaid ſums of money ſhould not be punctually paid, and of making ſale of aforeſaid property at public auction, or ſo much thereof as would raiſe the money due as in arrear. And whereas the ſaid Lewis by deed duly executed and recorded, did aſſign all his right to the aforeſaid property to John O'Farrall, who in like manner, did aſſign the ſame to us, and whereas we have called on ſaid Holmes for the firſt payment, and he acknowledged that he paid no part, and that he knew not when he ſhould have it in his power. Wherefore we the ſubſcribers, by our partner, Alexander Grant, made entry into the aforeſaid premiſes. Be it then known, that on the 21ſt February next, we according to the powers and truſt veſted in us by ſaid bonves ance, ſhall at the Gum Spring, at public ſale, ſell the whole of aforeſaid property, or ſo much thereof, as will raiſe the money due.

HACKET & GRANT.

Leeſburg, January 17. 1797

LOST

BY the ſubſcriber about the 25th ult. A SILVER WATCH, with a gold chain and key hanging thereto—upon the face of the watch, as likewiſe upon the works is the name of Charles R. Scott. Ten dollars will be given to any perſon returning the watch and chain at the ſtore of Mr. John Norwood, King Street. If offered for ſale it is requeſted it may be ſtopped.

N. B. If it has been ſold by any perſon, the perſon to whom it may have been ſold will confer an obligation by ſtepping forward, and announcing the perſon who may have ſold it.

GEORGE STOVIN, Jun.

January 17 2w

Caution.

I HEREBY caution the public againſt purchaſing or taking an aſſignment from Meſſrs. Clingman & M'Gaw of Alexandria, of nine bonds given by me to them, payable the firſt in October next, and the others one in each ſucceeding October. Theſe bonds having been improperly obtained and no value given—I will not pay them unleſs compelled by law.

SPENCER GRAYSON, Jun.

January 17. 2w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Partnerſhip of ROBERT YOUNG & CO. hath this day been deſolved by mutual conſent, and the books of ſaid concern removed to the office of Philip Richard Fendall, wherein future all concerned will apply. It is earneſtly requeſted that all thoſe who have claims will exhibit them for adjuſtment on or before the firſt day of April next, ſo that the whole amount may be aſcertained, and ſome mode propoſed for their ultimate diſcharge.

All thoſe indebted to the ſaid concern are earneſtly requeſted to diſcharge the ſame without delay.

The Second Warehouſe occupied by Robert Young & Co. will be let for 6 years, or their right therein ſold for that term.

ROBERT YOUNG.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

January 17. tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or Strayed from this place, about the 1ſt inſt. a large BLACK HORSE, about ſeven years old, 15½ hands high, white feet and face, ſhod all round.—I will give the above reward on delivery of the Horſe to me, and proſecution the thief to conviction, or five dollars for the Horſe only.

Jan. 17. ARCH. DOBBIN

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office, Alexandria, January 1st, 1797.

A.—JEMIMA ARUNDELL, Wm. Armstrong, John Abert, James Arwin, care of Mr. Forney.

B.—Theo. Bouchier, Edward P. Ball, Elias Briar, Francis Boyle, Robert Bath, George Boyer, on board the Polly and Nancy. Jos. Bennett, John Bacon, Wm. Burlett, Col. Robert Burton, Nancy Burden, Lucy Brown, care of George Brown, Hatter, Hugh Barr, care of Mr. Brockett, Wm Bonton, John Bessiers, (Frenchman,) John Brant Solomon Betton, care of Jesse Wherry, Hugh Barr, coppersmith, Wm. Bowell, Thomas Butler, carpenter of the Shedherdess, Mary Burket, Henry Barr, Samuel Brown.

C.—Eliza Carter, Wm. Chapman, John Carr, Alex. Carpenter, John Campbell, John Crawley, George Collard, carpenter, Mrs. Card, Thomas Colling, Capt. Samuel Carr, Wm. Creek, John Caldwell.

D.—John Dunmaid, cabinet maker, John Dorsett, Michael Darley, John Duff, Jesse Dunbar, Capt. James Davidson, Wm. Davis, Benjamin Dulaney, Jun. Amos Derrough, Daniel Douglass, John Dougle, Peter Demuth, Monsr. Daibux, John Davis, James Douglass, mouth of Difficult, Mr. Douglass, flour inspector, Nancy Donaldson, care of Bryan Fairfax, Mr. Deal.

F.—Wm. Ervin, cabinet maker, William Emack, Jos. English, Andrew Ellave, John Emry, Samuel Edwards.

F.—Thomas Fite, Magdelin Faul, Francis Fairbairn, Wm. Foston, Thomas Farrell, Nicholas Fitzhugh, Bazel Falls, Dennis Foley, Dennis Foulow, Thomas Farrell, saddler, Thomas Fitz Gerald, Alexander Ferron.

G.—John Gibbins, carpenter, Thomas Genkins, Francis Gray, Geo. Green, care of Wm. Rhode, Benj. Gwyn, Jos. Grannal, Mr. Garisean, Frenchman, Thomas Goulding, James Garson, hatter, Severe Gale, Benjamin Green.

H.—John H. Hall, Mary Hall, near Ackatink church, Benj. Harrison, Thomas Harrison, Wm. Hickman, John Hottsburg, John Harper, merchant taylor, James Harper, Wm. Hackney, Asa Hill, John Hickman, & Co. Thomas Hall, care of Thomas White, blacksmith, Margaret Hagerty, John Henry, Matilda, Anthony Harris, care of George Russel, Mary Hawke, Sarah Hill, John Hughes, care of Thomas Redmond, Theo. Harris, Capt. Robert Herrson, Richard Harwood, Thomas Holmes, James Holley, Theo. James Hamilton, Mr. Hammersley, coppersmith.

J.—Crowley Jordan, Benj. Jacis, Benj. James, Colley Jackson, David Jones, Thomas Irwin, Capt. John Johnson on board the brig George.

K.—John Kent, Smith Keith.

L.—Jesse V. Lewis, printer, Monsr. Latour, Ann Lake, Henry Lowe, Elias Longdon, Wm. Lightfoot, Opie Lindsay, Alex. Latimer, care of James M'Henry, Edward Lapthorn.

M.—Henry M'Coe, Citoyen Monnett George M'Doell, George Minor, sen. Wm. M'Cullock, at J. Beale's, John Money, painter, John Marnex, John Mason, Capt. C. Myers, Matilda, Alexander M'Kenzie, Neil Mooney, bricklayer, Benj. Mitchell, match-maker, Daniel M'Lean, baker, James Morrison, Mr. Mace, Edward, M'Mahon, Vivion Madison, Enuck Morris, John M'Connell, Andrew M'Gee, near the Market house.

N.—Amos Newhall, Prichard Newby at Mr. James Douglass's, Difficult.

O.—Mr. Odds, ship carpenter, John O'Neal. John Osbury, Dudley Odlin' Thomas Ogden.

P.—Walter Pomery, Henry Piercy, Thomas Parker, Thomas Peterkin, Thomas Patterson, Joseph Peck, Piercy & Graham, Mary Potts, Pomery & Isabel, George Patterson, at James Kelly's.

Q.—Captain James Quirk.

R.—George Rutter, John Ross, Philip Russell, Elinor Renwick, care of Mr. Fulmer, John Radford, Col. Ramsay.

S.—Captain Nath. Spooner, John Smith, Captain Abraham Stone, on board the sch. Nancy, Matthew Smoot, John Smith, care of Forner, blacksmith, Lewis Savance, Mr. Smith, house carpenter, Adam M. Stewart, Captain Wm. Silver, Wm. Smith, Jesse Small, care of George Rutter, Wm. Simpson, Edward Sanford, care of Wm. Hickman, James Stevenson, at Buckland & Muirs, Ann Stith, Charles Sheals, Lawrence Swan, baker, Daniel Stone, Belvoir.

T.—Wm. Thompson, Capt. John Foulton, on board the ship Dolly, Henry Tapscot, Robert Troy, Salisbury, Adam Taylspaugh, carpenter, Joseph Turner, carpenter, Andrew Taylor.

V.—Samuel Vail, Wm. Valandagham.

W.—John Wells, Henry Webb, on board the sloop Delaware, Thomas Well, John Wilson, near the old court house, Fairfax county, Natt. Winsor, W. W. Williams, Matilda, Joshua Wells care of Mr. Mason, Silversmith, Robert Wanker, Andrew Abner Williams, Seth Whiting, Wm. Washington, Isaac Woodell, John Woodley.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on Thursday the 6th of April next, at Dougherty's tavern, in the town of Winchester, in Virginia, the following Lands, situate in the said state, viz.

No. 1—430 Acres

Of excellent land, on the waters of Back-creek, in Frederick county, on the great road leading to the South Branch, about 10 miles from Winchester, 100 acres of which is rich bottom, a fine stream running through it, with several springs, the trees in the bottom are chiefly sugar maple, black walnut, hickory and locust. There are a log dwelling and out-houses, some meadow made, and about 40 acres of upland cleared. On this tract there is a good mill-seat, where an under-shot mill might be erected.

No. 2.—800 Acres,

Situate in Hampshire county, on the north branch of the Potomac, and on a branch called Cabbin Run, about 8 miles from Fort Cumberland. On this track is a large quantity of rich bottom, fit for meadow or the culture of hemp, the upland remarkable good, being chiefly timbered with walnut and hickory. The above tract is in two surveys of 400 each.

No. 3.—200 Acres,

Situate in Franklin county, about ten miles from Winchester. On this tract there is a dwelling house, and part of the land is cleared, the remainder is finely timbered.

No. 4.—A Lot of Ground,

In the town of Woodstock, Shanandoah county, whereon is erected a two story house, and other improvements, and a ten acre lot for the conveniency of said town let.

No. 5.—250 Acres,

Situate about two miles from Woodstock. Part of this tract is in cultivation, is finely timbered, and a good quantity of meadow may be made.

No 6.—400 Acres,

Situate in Hampshire county, on George Ander's mill run, on a branch of the Casapchon. This tract is finely timbered, there is good bottom land, which might be easily converted into meadow.

No. 7—One Moiety of 5000 Acres,

Lying on the Waters of Hughes's river, in Harrison county. This was purchased at one quarter of a dollar per acre cash above 8 years ago.

No. 8.—41,900 Acres,

Lying in the counties of Wythe, Washington, and Grayson, (the greater part in Wythe,) on the waters of Cripple creek and Fox creek, branches of New river, and on the south side of Holstein.

No. 9.—10,000 Acres,

Lying in the county of Hardy, on the waters of Great Cacapion and North River.

The terms of payment will be one third part of the purchase money to be paid in hand at the time of executing the deed or deeds of conveyance, the remaining two thirds to be paid in equal instalments, at 12, 18, and 24 months thereafter, securing those payments by mortgaging the premises.

Should any person wish to purchase at private sale, application may be made to John Holker, Esq. near Winchester; David Holmes, Esq. of Winchester; or by letters (post paid), to the subscriber in Philadelphia, being the owner of said lands, who will personally attend the sale on the day above mentioned.

GEORGE MEADE.

Philadelphia, 29th Oct. 1796.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

A FEW OF

The President's Address.

ROBERT SMOCK,

AT his Dry Good Store in Fairfax-Street, opposite the Store of Mr. Bryan Hampton, offers for sale, under the direction of Mr. William Stuart, either for cash, flour, wheat, barley, rye, Indian corn, oats, buckwheat, &c. for which a generous market price will be given, the following Merchandize on terms highly advantageous to the purchaser, viz.

Superfine and second 7-4 broad cloth.
Common 5-4 to 6-4 do.
Elastic & forest do.
Double milled drabs,
Plain & printed cassimeres,
Printed and tambor'd cassimere vest shapes
Swandown & printed velvet do.
Printed and tambor'd Marseilles do.
Coatings & dufflls,
Kerseys & plains.
Halfthicks and kendall, or negro cottons,
Flannels & baizes,
Rose & Indian blankets,
Green, blue, & mottled rugs,
English and Scotch carpets,
Yard & ¾ yd. wide carpeting by the yard,
Ladies' scarlet cloaks assorted,
Fulled, yarn, and worsted caps,
Mens' & boy's worsted gloves & yarn mitts,
Mens' & boys' worsted, yarn, & plaid hosiery,
Women and childrens' colour'd do.
Cambler & cambletees,
Wildbore, durant, & Joan's spinning,
Morean, callimanco, & bombazett,
Crape & black sattinett,
Velvet and velverett,
Corduroy, thickset, and royal ribb,
Fancy cord, jeans & bever fustians,
Marseilles quilting, dimities, and muslinetts,
Plain & sprigg'd jackonet muslins,
Plain & sprigg'd book muslin,
Kenting and spotted lawn,
Book & jaconet muslin handkerchiefs,
Book & jaconet muslin apron patterns,
Mens' plain and tamboured muslin handkerchiefs and cravats,
Long lawn & cambricks,
Chintzes, callicoes, & Ginghams,
Cotton and muslin shawls,
Cotton and linen pocket handkerchiefs,
Irish linens,
Russia sheeting and Russia duck,
Brown holland, dowlas, and ticklenberge,
German oznaburgs, and hempen rolls,
Plain & striped sacking,
Bed bunts & ticken,
Sheeting & apron check,
Silk, cotton, and thread hosiery,
Coloured satins and modes,
Pealongs & sarsanet,
Flag & spotted Bandanno silk handkerchiefs,
Ribbons assorted,
Silk, galloon, and worsted bindings,
Fringe, lace, & edging,
Coloured and oznaburg thread,
Nuns' thread, sewing silk, and twist, assorted,
Tapes, bobbin, &c.
Ladies' silk mitts & kid gloves,
Mens' buckskin and beaver do.
Ladies' coloured furr hats,
Mens' and boy's furr and wool do.
Buttons assorted,
Razors & razor cases, with implements,
Pocket & pen knives,
Knives & forks,
Pruning knives and scissars,
Shoe & knee buckles
Snuff boxes,
Brass & other candle sticks,
Glass & queen's ware assorted,
5-4 white & printed cottons at 18d. per yard,
Souchong, bysonskin, young hyson, and imperial teas.

He flatters himself from the care he will take in procuring the best and cheapest goods, and of those peculiarly adapted to the use of this country, as he will dispose of them only for cash or produce—thereby being enabled to sell on the very lowest terms,—that it will be the interest of store keepers in the country, as well farmers as others to make trial of his store.

ROBERT SMOCK.

January 12.

HARDWARE.

JOSEPH SAUL, at his Store on the south side of King-Street, five doors above Fairfax-Street, has opened, (which he will sell wholesale and retail) a complete assortment of all kinds of Hardware, particularly a general assortment of all kinds of House and Ship Carpenters', Joiners', Cabinet-makers', Coopers', Turners', Silversmiths', Tinners', Blacksmiths', Shoemakers', and other tools. Also, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, and other materials for building, with a variety of articles suitable for country and retail stores.

He has also on hand,

Old Sherry Wine of a very superior quality, which he will dispose of by the quantity or quarter cask.

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership of HENRY GIRD and CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to the Firm are hereby requested to come forward and discharge their respective accounts, as the intended removal of one of the partners renders it indispensibly necessary. If any person has claims against the Firm, they are desired to produce them for settlement.

HENRY GIRD, Sen.
THOS. FRANKLAND.

THE BUSINESS IN FUTURE WILL BE CARRIED ON BY

THOMAS FRANKLAND,

Who takes this opportunity of informing his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, that he will be constantly supplied with the best WHITE and BROWN SOAP—MOULD and DIPT CANDLES—and an agreeable variety of SHAVING SOAP and WASH-BALLS.——Having conducted Business for several years in Europe, and also since the commencement of the Partnership in this Town, he hopes to receive a share of Public patronage, which it shall be his study to merit.——To the Merchants of Alexandria he begs leave to remark, that the quality of his Soap is evidently superior to that imported from the Northward; and, of course, could not fail of bringing a proportionate advance in the West Indies, &c.—Those who purchase quantities for Exportation, or other purposes, will find him inclined to accept of moderate prices.

N. B. He will give the highest price for TALLOW, ASHES, &c.

January 14.

Potomac Company.

FOR SALE at the Union Tavern, in George Town, thirteen shares in the Potomac Company, on the first Monday in March next, unless in the mean time the proprietors of the said shares pay to the treasurer the debt and interest due thereon. And the stockholders of the additional capital are required to pay to Wm. Hartshorne, treasurer of the said company, ten per cent. on the amount of each share by them held on or before the first day of March next ensuing the date hereof.

TOBIAS LEAR, President.
JAMES KEITH, } Directors.
JOHN MASON, }

January 12. 5w

PHILIP WANTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs that he has removed his Merchandize to his Store lately occupied by Janney & Irish, in Prince Street, near Ricketts and Newton's new buildings, where he is opening an extensive assortment of HARDWARE, just received from Europe, and selected from several importations.

A few tons of Pot metal well assorted,
A quantity of 56's and smaller weights,
Soal Leather,
Excellent Indigo and Dye Stuffs.
Clover and Timothy seed.

N. B. Having convenient room, intend storage of Flour, and receiving other Merchandize for sale upon commission.

Cash given for flax seed, white beans, &c. wax, and various other kinds of produce.

October 27.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 18th inst. a likely young negro woman named ESTHER, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, inclining to fatness. Had on when she went off a grey cloth jacket and brown petticoat. It is presumed however that her dress has been since changed, as she has taken away with her valuable cloathes to a considerable amount. The above reward with charges will be paid for securing her in any goal, so that I get her again.

ROB. B. JAMESSON.

N. B. Wanted to purchase or hire, a negro boy of a good character.

December 29.

Very great Bargains.

THE public are informed that the Goods remaining on hand at the Store under the direction of the subscriber, opposite to M'Knight's tavern will henceforth be sold at prices reduced below the very moderate terms at which they have heretofore been sold. The proprietors being desirous of closing the sales speedily, will accomodate retailers with a credit.

January 7. tf

ALEXANDRIA——PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE AND HENRY GIRD, JUN.